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Les Vepres Siciliennes.
Blumenlust Lanner.
La Disbolica Polka.
Au Ballo in Marschena.

No. 10.
La Traviata Libiamo.
Il Postigrionne Galop.
Maria Polka.
Les Etoiles; Valse.

IN ROSEWOOD CASES.

FOUR TUNES—Price Rs. 60 each.—Size 12 by 5½.

No. 11.
La Sonnambula;—Still so gently.
La Favorita;—O mon Fernand.
Il Trovatore;—Un momento.
Les Huguenots;—Pas redouble.

No. 12.
Tjirolienne de Guil Tell.
Il Segretto de Lucrezia Borgea.
Barcarolle d'Ellstre d'amore.
Beau Cavalier de L'Etoile du Nord.

☞ The last two boxes, Nos. 11 & 12 have glass frames inside, and patent winders.

SIX TUNES—Price Rs. 70—size 18 by 6.

No. 13.
Quadrille L'Hippotame.
Inkerman Polka.
L'Astro della mazurqua.
Caro di Zingare, Il Trovatore.
Gedenken Mein Valzer.
Marchdes vepres Siciliennes.

EIGHT TUNES—Price Rs. 85—size 19½ by 7.

No. 14.
Il Trovatore, duetto.
Les vepres Siciliennes.
Caro Sguilli la tromba.
Faust Valtz Diabolique.
Carlotta Valtz.
Ludulsburg Polka.
Louisen Quadrille.
La Bergere mazurqua.

The two following boxes are worthy of attention:—The imitation of *Drums; Cymbals;—Bells;—and Costagnettes* are very truthful.

SIX TUNES with accompaniment of Drum:—Bells, and Castagnettes—Price Rs. 250—size 23 by 9.

No. 15.
The White Cockade.
Polka Le Camelia.
La Traviata, Parigi o'cara. } Walnutwood
Polka Mazurka, Emilia. } case very beau-
Rule Britannia. } tifully finished.
La Fille du Regiment.

EIGHT TUNES with accompaniment of Drum and Bells. Prices Rs. 250.—Size 24 by 10.

No. 16.
Bonnie Dundee.
Minnie.
College Horn-pipe.
Cheers, Boys! Cheers.
St. Patrick's Day.
The Old Folks at Home.
The Old Folks at Home.
Red, White, and Blue.
Sturm Marsch Gallop.

N. B.—A greater variety of Musical boxes is seldom available in Bombay.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

SCREW COPYING PRESSES
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

FOLIO SIZE.—Capable of taking Copies 18½ inches by 13 inches, the largest size in ordinary use.

These presses are from Mordan's celebrated Manufactory, and may be depended upon as proof to any amount of manual pressure. The *working* of them is very light, owing to the screw being extra stout, and cut with a double thread, fitting into Gun Metal boxes, which are so fixed as to be removed with ease, when required for the purpose of cleaning and lubricating.

The whole of the metal work in these Presses is of wrought iron, and the pressing beds are planed *perfectly true* Each Rs. 150.

FOOLSCAP COPYING PRESSES.

Size of bed 15 inches long, by 10½ inches broad, made by the same manufacturer and can be warranted.

The quality of the metal, its preparation, fit, &c., is precisely similar to the above (folio size.) Each Rs. 100.

SECOND QUALITY FOOLSCAP.

Same size as above (15 by 10½) but of thick heavy iron (not wrought.)

These presses work very well for light work; the pressure is not so great under the same power as those above priced. Rs. 60 each.

LETTER SIZE PRESSES.
MORDAN'S BEST MAKE.

Size 12 inches long, by 10 inches wide, full size for letters Each Rs. 70.

COPYING BOOKS for the above lettered for index containing 1000 pages each from Rs. 4 to 8.

COPYING, AND OTHER INK.

HERBERT & Co. have a very large supply of the best Ink made by the celebrated Blackwood Company of Cheapside, London; the present stock comprise—

COPYING INK.—Quarts and Pints.
STEEL PEN INK.—Ditto ditto.
BLUE INK.—In three sizes.
RED INK.—In four sizes.
BLUE-BLACK FLUID.—Four sizes.
RUBIAN INK.—A new tint.

Mercantile Establishments and others taking a quantity at one time, will be entitled to wholesale terms.

Single Bottles from 4 annas, to Rs. 2-8 each.

STEEL PENS OF EVERY KIND.

The celebrated ✠ PEN in three degrees of Flexibility each box stamped Broad, Medium, and Fine—per box of one Dozen with Holder, complete annas 12.

MITCHELL'S ✠ PEN as above:—three degrees of line, viz. Broad, Fine and Medium each box containing one Dozen with holder complete, each annas 12.

HERBERT & Co. always keep in stock every requisite for the Office.—Library Desk, travelling Desk, &c. &c.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

VELLUM TRACING CLOTH.

2,000 Yards of this very useful transparent cloth always in stock for sale; the attention of Engineers, Surveyors, Contractors and others is respectfully asked to this opportunity of *purchasing at the old rates*, the very best quality.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

PIANOFORTES ON SALE.—GRAND

SQUARE PIANOFORTE in Mahogany case, beautifully finished and French polished with all the modern improvements: *net cash*..... Rs. 550

GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Mahogany case, similar to the above, of fine grained wood, having the usual compass of keys; strongly secured with double bars, bolts, &c. &c..... 550

N. B.—The above four Instruments will be sold at the reduced prices quoted, for *cash only*, as they form the last few Pianos on a consignment received some months back and must be cleared off to make room for fresh invoices.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW.
Continued.

ACROMATIC STEREOSCOPES.
BINOCULAR FINISH.

THESE superior Instruments have an adjusting screw spindle for obtaining the most perfect vision upon the subject in view, they are finished in a most Artistic manner, highly polished and ornamented with gilt Mountings and Morocco covered tops; the inside of each is fitted with a Silvered plate Glass reflector rendering these Stereoscopes the most perfect and complete of any kind hitherto invented, and suitable for every style of picture. Each Rs. 25.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

CHAIRS FOR PLAYERS UPON THE HARMONIUM.

THESE useful Articles of Furniture are indespensible to the Harmonium player, being made with a sloping seat and sufficiently high to give the requisite command over the treddles, while using the different stops of an Harmonium; each Chair is beautifully polished imitation Rosewood with handsomely shaped back:—the seat is covered with Morocco leather. Price each Rs. 25.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

MÉASURING TAPES OF WOVE METTALIC SUBSTANCE.

Warranted not to expand, or Shrink.

HERBERT & Co. have just opened out a consignment of these improved articles: of lengths most useful for the purposes they are intended for viz:—

For Engineers and Surveyors...	50 feet lengths.	
For Land Surveyors	60 do.	do.
For Contractors and Builders...	100 do.	do.

N. B.—About 200 on hand to select from.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

MUSIC STOOLS.

HERBERT & Co. have just landed a large assortment of very beautiful Music Stools, all made to express order by one of the first manufacturers in London; they are of different styles and designs in Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut-tree. Prices each from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

ALEXANDRE FLUTINAS.—A small stock of these favorite Instruments is now available, each in a wood box, lined and fitted with books, handle and lock, &c.; they have the full number of keys, and a book of instruction is in the box with each Flutina.—Price Rs. 35 each, Cash.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

PRESENTATION GUITAR.—HERBERT & Co. invite notice to a richly-toned Presentation Guitar, manufactured specially for India, and exquisitely inlaid with carved mother of pearl and gold, and with new

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 11th March 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	99¾
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	90 Do. do.	222 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid-up	Last Half-year's Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divi-
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	90 per cent pre-
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	110 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	12 „
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	29 „ ex divid.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	250	2½ do.	30 premium.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	35 premium.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	35 premium.
FIRMS' CO'S.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,500 per share	do. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,000	300 do.	do. 6,000 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	2,000	300 per share	do. 300 dis. mom.
Spinning, Weaving & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	do. 4,800 p.sh. pm.
RAILWAY CO'S.			
G. I. P. Railway Co.	218-3-6	pr. ct.	do. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	139.11.11	2½ do.	do. 3 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING CO'S.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	do. 400 disct.
Manockjee Petit Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	do. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share	do. 300 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	do. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	do. 200 disct.
Do. New United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Georia Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	do.
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	do. 100	do. 150,000.
Tanna Ice Mill Co.	4,000	.....	do. 500 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		96
„	Loan 1835-36	98¼
„	Loan 1842-43	
„	Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan		107
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		116

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4½
Bank of England Notes	„ 19-5
Spanish Dollars	„ 210
Carolus	„ 200
Mexican Dollars	„ 205
German Crowns	„ 213
Five Franc Pieces	„ 205
Bar Silver	„ 100½ to 100¾
Gold Leaf	„ 10

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£4 0s. 0d. to £4 5s. 0d.
„ (Seed)	£2 15s. 0d. to £3.
To London (Cotton)	£4 0s. 0d. to £4 5s. 0d.
„ (Seed)	£3 5s. 0d.
To China	No enquiry.
To Clyde	
To Hull	
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (10th March 1863.)

COTTON at Colabe:	Per candy.
Broach, New (to arrive)	Rs. 460 to 465
Surat New (Do.)	„ 460 to 465
New Dholleras, and Bhowngger	„ 460 to 465
New Oomrawutee	„ 428 to 432
Old Comptа	„ 425 to 426
Old Dharwar Sea-ginned	„ 540 to 560
New dhurwar and Nuggur	„ 450 to 452
New Varavul	„ 455 to 456
New Khandeish	„ 422 to 423
Old Puratnee	„ 440 to 442
New Accote	„ 432 to 435
New Mangalore	„ 455 to 460
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,605 to 1,615.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ...ns Rs.	6-8 to 6-9-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...	7-9 to 7-10
Gingelly seed, (Black „	37 to 38
and White)	40 to 41
Niger	27 to 28

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
„ 4	do.	2s. 0¾d. „
„ 3	do.	2s. 0¾d. „
„ 2	do.	2s. 0¾d. „
„ 1	do.	2s. 0¾d. „
„ On demand	.....	1s. 11¾d. „
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11¾d. „
On Ireland	do.	1s. 11¾d. „
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	.....	1s. 11¾d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ..... „
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 „
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, except by special agreement
No cheques paid or cash advanced under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PREBBLES,
Bombay, 12th Jan. 1863. Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING,
IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) " The Alloway."

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange :

At 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
4	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
3	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
2	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
1	do.	2s. do.
On demand	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, wherever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Subject to 12 months' notice or withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.
do.	1	do.	do.	3	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *invariably* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

" *The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. B. W. BAKER,
Bampet Row, 20th January 1863. Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.

Do.	„ 6	„	„ 5	„	„
Do.	„ 12	„	„ 6	„	„

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 31st January 1863. Manage.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
„ 4	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
„ 3	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
„ 2	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
„ 1	do.	2s. 0d. do.
„ on demand	.....	
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland	do.	
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 „
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 „
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 „

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to " *The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. *(If to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 28th January 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMBALLA, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH, and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, (LIMITED,) is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches).

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¾d.
„ 4	do.	2s. 0¾d.
„ 3	do.	2s. 0¾d.
„ 2	do.	2s. 0¾d.
„ 1	do.	2s. 0d.
„ On demand	.....	
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland	do.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party in Europe to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*If to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Parties are requested to address " *The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay, 19th February 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, | The Bank of England.
| The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies
at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz. :—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at	2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s. 0¾d. „
3 Do.	at 2s. 0¾d. „
2 Do.	at 2s. 0¾d. „
1 Do.	at 2s. 0¾d. „
Sight	at 2s. 0d. „

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, 2½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
February 21st, 1863. Agent.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 29th July 1854.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14, *Rue Bergere, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON ; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places ; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :—

On London 6 months' sight	.....2s. 0¾d. per Rp.
3 Do.	Do. .....2s. 0¾d. „
On Demand	.....1s. 11¾d. „
On France 6 months' sight	.....frs. 2-57 cts. „
3 Do.	Do. ..... „ 2-54 „ „
On Demand	..... „ 2-51 „ „

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1,000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 1st February 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Mar. 10	Recorder	Sharp	Liverpool 8 Oct.
	Tiger	Ogg	Liverpool 12 Nov.
	Gladiator	Young	Sunderland 3 Nov.
	Johnstone Castle (s).	Main	Surat 9 March.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Tiger*, from Liverpool.—On the 17th Feb., signalised the Ship *Gertrude*, bound to Bombay, off Point de Galle.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Johnstone Castle*, from Surat.—Captain Bates ; Major Annesley ; Captain VanStraubenzie ; Lieut. Graham ; Lieut. Greenland ; Lieut. Bell ; and several natives.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, to Surat.—Seventy-seven natives.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Cutch Merchant*, C. Ashby, bound to Calcutta.
Ship *Futtay Rahiman*, Nacoda, bound to Penang and Singapore.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Tulja*, for Calcutta.
Ship *Victoria*, for Liverpool.
B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Kurrachee*, for Kurrachee.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 10TH MARCH 1863.

For London.

Caroline Agnes.—200 cases Dry Ginger, 275 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co.

Salamanca.—18 packages Bees Wax, 40½ cwt., Cowasjee Manockjee ; 1 case Cigars, Remington and Co. ; 1 case Illuminastores ; 1 case Surat Toys, Lawrence & Co. ; 38 cases Chundus, 78 cwt., L. Canonidas.

Hornet.—120 bags Saltpetre, 180 cwt., Burstall and Co. ; 5 cases Indigo, 12 mds., Khoobchund Bhagchund ; 50 cases Dry Ginger, 62½ cwt. ; 4 cases Cokum, 3¼ cwt., Khatesy Runchore and Co.

For Liverpool.

Mornington.—70 bales Wool, 210 cwt., Jeatha Pursotum ; 34 bales Wool, 102 cwt., Nessowdass Hottchund.

Resolute.—160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Enderjee Nanjee ; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Comsur Sons and Co.

Jamsetjee Cursetjee.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Courjee Premjee ; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Assaria Sewjee.

Herald.—225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Runchore Megjee ; 80 bales Wool, 240 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass ; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Thackersy Nanoodass and Co ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur and Co.

Tudor.—815 bundles Coiryarn, 126 cwt., Mowjee Jeatha ; 516 bags Linseed, 901¼ cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

Bosphorus.—70 bales Cotton, 2,125 cwt., Ramjee Nanjee ; 60 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., M. Rogers and Co.

City of Agra.—1,000 bags Rapeseed, 1,750 cwt., S. Burstall and Co ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,754 cwt., Brown Clough and Co.

Queen of the Seas.—3 cases Furnitures, Robinson and Co. ; 175 bundles Hemp, 130 cwt., Courjee Premjee ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Gaddum and Co. ; 120 bales Cotton, 420 cwt., Muguntboy Huttersing.

Zambia.—75 bales Wool, 225 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy and Co.

Dawn of Hope.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur and Co.

Almora.—1,475 bundles Coiryarn, 151 cwt., Jumnadass Vizlall ; 400 bags Surseeseed, 600 cwt., Gulab Dekum.

Morino.—60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.

Tasmania.—42 bales Wool, 126 cwt., Canjee Jeatha.

Arundel.—25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Pragjee Jewraz ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Tukunjee Vedjee and Co.

Victoria.—200 bags Jingilliseed, 460 cwt., Aspall Mooljee.

Australic.—13 bales Wool, 39 cwt., R. Sazba and Co.

Brunelle.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Damjee Hasraz and Co.

King of Algeria.—84½ bales Munjeet, 314 cwt. 11 lbs., Thackersy Nurundass.

Grey Hound.—2,000 bundles Coiryarn, 111 cwt., Damjee Pursotum ; 55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Hirjee Rhimjee.

Lilotea.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 69 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manocajee.

Magnolia.—101 bundles Hemp, 99 cwt., Ludha Madhowjee ; 460 bales Cotton, 1,575 cwt., Bhanjee Govindjee ; 425 bales Cotton, 1,457½ cwt., M. Petamber ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Petamber Rugunathjee ; 399 bales Cotton, 1,396½ cwt., Narondass Permanund.

Wasp.—350 bales Cotton, 1,225 cwt., Nameedass Ludha ; 460 bales Cotton, 1,575 cwt., Dyabhoy Jeythaboy ; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Dewraz Sanjee ; 52 bales Cotton, 182 cwt., Juiram Ruttonay ; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Jacob Savoo.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Indore.*—24 bundles Sharkfins, 7½ cwt., Pemjee Cursetjee and Co. ; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, C. and D. Framjee Cama and Co. ; 66 bundles Sharkfins, 17½ cwt. ; 3 bundles Fishmaws, 8¾ cwt., P. Jewraz ; 26 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ebram Noorain and Co. ; 10 bundles Sharkfins, 3 cwt. 14 lbs., Khan Momud Hubibboy ; 42 bundles Sharkfins 13 cwt. 14 lbs., Ladue Datoo ; 598 pieces Sandalwood, 126 cwt. 2 qrs. 16 lbs., Momudbhoy Ramjee ; 60 bundles Fishmaws, 183½ cwt., Ahmudbhoy Hubibboy ; 15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Eduljee Framjee and Co. ; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Stenhouse and Co. ; 11 bundles Sharkfins, 3¼ cwt. ; 9 bundles Fishmaws, 1 cwt. 21 lbs., Bulloo Vully Khan Momud ; 395 pieces E. Teeth, 28 cwt. 2 lbs., C. Nesserwanjee and Co. ; 51 bottles Quicksilver, 3,825 lbs., A. Budroodin ; 26 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dorabjee Pestonjee.

Steamer *Norna.*—36 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co. ; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, H. M. Camajee's Sons ; 13 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ebram Noordin ; 6 chests, M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Faziel Momud Essa and Co. ; 51 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Rustomjee Eduljee ; 21 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Momudbhoy Dama ; 25 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewjee Nensy and Co. ; 84 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.

For Hamburg.

Zemindar.—251 bags Cotton, 676¼ cwt., Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons ; 15 bales Cotton, 52½ cwt., Dadabhoy Jamsetjee.

Criscura.—12 bags Linseed, 17 cwt., 2 qrs. 7 lbs., J. Siegfried and Co.

For Suez.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—1 case Bombay-made Works, Pestonjee Jeejeebjee ; 9 bundles Silk, 659 lbs., Hajee Abdool Rosen Bapoey ; 3 cases Indigo, 3 cwt. 2 qrs. 21½ lbs., Framjeepoke Agedasta ; 1 package Shawls, 49 pieces Hajee Zumeil Abodeen.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—1 bundle Samples of Cotton, Rennie Scovell and Co. ; 6 cases Shawls, 95 pieces Sewnathroy Panalall ; 2 cases C. Shawls, 59 pieces Ragoonathjee Nunnulal ; 1 case Shawls, 9 pieces, Momud Hosen Ahmudally.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Indore.*—53 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and C. Framjee Cama and Co. ; 8 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs. each, C. F. Cama ; 26 chests M. Opium, 136 lbs., Camajee Pochajee and Co.

Dawn of Hope.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur and Co.

Almora.—1,475 bundles Coiryarn, 151 cwt., Jumnadass Vizlall ; 400 bags Surseeseed, 600 cwt., Gulab Dekum.

Morino.—60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.

Tasmania.—42 bales Wool, 126 cwt., Canjee Jeatha.

Arundel.—25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Pragjee Jewraz ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Tukunjee Vedjee and Co.

Victoria.—200 bags Jingilliseed, 460 cwt., Aspall Mooljee.

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Steamer *Norna.*—36 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co. ; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, H. M. Camajee's Sons ; 13 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ebram Noordin ; 6 chests, M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Faziel Momud Essa and Co. ; 51 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Rustomjee Eduljee ; 21 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Momudbhoy Dama ; 25 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewjee Nensy and Co. ; 84 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.

For Hamburg.

Zemindar.—251 bags Cotton, 676¼ cwt., Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons ; 15 bales Cotton, 52½ cwt., Dadabhoy Jamsetjee.

Criscura.—12 bags Linseed, 17 cwt., 2 qrs. 7 lbs

ought to be ashamed of serving to passengers who pay for their board and lodging at the rate of sixty rupees a-day between Suez and Bombay!

Certainly "they manage these matters better in France"!

But though we object to the French Company being severely handled on what seems to us somewhat frivolous grounds.

We have no hesitation in saying that on other and more general grounds, we do not consider this French Company has any claim to the patronage and favor of the Anglo-Indian community. At present it is only known to us as a Company of great resources entering on a new field, not in opposition to, but almost in support of a Company already too powerful for the interests of the Indian public.

This new enterprise of the *Messageries Imperiales* has at its outset been in fact aided, rather than opposed by the P. & O. Company, and could hardly have commenced operations so soon, had it not been for the P. & O's good-will. The rates for passage and freight are the same, and with the exception that the French Company has a tariff for second-class passengers and professes to have accommodation for them, which the P. & O. does not, there is in one way nothing to choose between them.

All things, however, being equal an English Company, and certainly the P. & O. Company, would be preferred to any Foreign Company whether French, Austrian, or Italian.

It is a scandal and a reproach to a great Company like the P. and O., that after having had an entire monopoly of the passenger trade, and overland carrying trade for upwards of twenty years, besides a large subsidy for postal service, the rates for passage money should be as high as they ever were, and nearly fifteen per cent. higher than they were four years ago. While passengers who only travel by the P. and O. from Suez to any of the Indian presidencies are made to pay three-fourths of the full amount from Southampton to Bombay or Calcutta!

It is not pleasant to write harshly of a Company, that after all shortcomings must be admitted to have performed all its contracts with regularity and dispatch; and has really deserved well of the public.

We understand the French Company intend running steamers between Suez and Bombay from the 1st January next. It is also believed they will make a reduction in their fares at the same time. The P. & O. will no doubt then follow suit, but it will get no credit with the public for reductions wrung from it by the fear of competition, which would have been taken as a boon while it still possessed a monopoly of the Indian seas.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

PONDICHERRY, *9th March*, 8-10 A.M.

Steamer *Arracan* sailed for Galle.

MADRAS, 10*th March*, 10-40 A.M.

Steamer *Australian* with *Seasatria* in tow anchored.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will, it is expected, arrive in Poona to-morrow, and the Head Quarters of the army will be removed, from Poona to Mahabuleshwur, on Saturday the 14th instant.—*Deccan Herald, March 9.*

We hear that it is not the intention of the government of India to press the demand for income-tax against British subjects in foreign territory not employed in the service of her Majesty. Only the servants of the British Crown are to be considered as public servants within the meaning of the Act. All the members of the last class are taxable without reference to the question whether or not the funds for the payment of their salaries are provided by a Native State. This ruling cancels all previous orders on the subject but arrears of the tax will not be demanded from those officers who, under any of the orders now superseded, may hitherto have been exempted from the operation of the law.—*Englishman, March 2.*

Our Governor.—We have it on reliable authority that His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere purposes visiting Sind in the month of May next, if not earlier. This is from himself, and may therefore be depended upon.—*Our Paper (Kurrachee), March 3.*

"Tell it not in Gath."—The shareholders of the Bank of Kurrachee in particular, and our readers in general, will be astonished, yea, thunderstruck to learn that both the English and Sindee Cash Books of the establishment were stolen yesterday morning, having been abstracted from the Bank's large safe. A party who was seen on the premises at 7 A.M. is strongly suspected as no one else could have opened the safe or known where the books were. Steps however were promptly taken to bring the theft home to the offender, and it is to be hoped they will prove successful.

After the above was in type, we receive still more startling intelligence which we do not hesitate to set before the public. Affidavits were sworn to before Mr. Boulton, the Deputy Magistrate yesterday afternoon by Mr. Pestonjee Byramjee, the Acting Manager, and Munshee, a peon of the Bank's Establishment, the following effect:—That Mr. George Plunkett, the late Manager, called at the Bank's premises about 7 A. M. yesterday, that he ordered the peon to unlock and open the door of the counter, and entered. He then went upstairs with the peon left him there packing up some books and papers, Mr. Plunkett's property, and returned below. On the man bringing the parcel to him, he sent him up again; when the peon returned, he found a package made up by Mr. Plunkett consisting apparently of books, files, and papers, which he was ordered to take to Messrs. Giles, McGill and Co.'s Office. Mr. Plunkett followed him immediately. The parcel was put down and the man ordered back to the Bank with another peon to bring other papers. On the return of the men Mr. Plunkett gave the Bank's peon the first parcel and told him to take it back in order to be shewn to the Acting Manager on his coming to office. A chit was sent to the effect that Mr. Plunkett had called in the morning in the hope of meeting the Manager, and requesting him to examine the parcel in question. On the Manager's coming to the Bank he opened the safe to take out the books; the shroff who had put the cash books into it the evening previous missed them at once. Mr. Plunkett had the duplicate keys which he had evaded making over on his ceasing his connexion with the Bank, though repeatedly asked for them. A search warrant was applied for but Mr. Boulton decided on summoning Mr. Plunkett who has accordingly been requested to attend Court to-day, no hour being named, the complainants moreover have not been warned to attend. We reserve all comment and simply confine ourselves to a detail of the facts which have been given to us by shareholders and directors of the Bank on whose veracity we cannot but implicitly rely.—*Id.*

Mr Harington has been prevented by indisposition from coming to Allahabad to receive charge of his new office from his predecessor. For the time the current work of the office is conducted by the Officiating Secretary, Mr. R. Money, as senior civil servant, being the referee in all matters of importance.—*Delhi Gazette, March 5.*

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is on his way round by Lowoo Ghat to Almora, and Nynee Tal, thence down to Moradabad where he will stay some days for inspections and then on to Meerut to meet the Viceroy.—*Id.*

NEWS-LETTER.

THE VICEROY.

Delhi.—"Well, the entry is over. The Viceroy entered Delhi with pomp and pageantry this morning at 8 o'clock.

There was hardly a speck of dust so energetic had been the bheestees all night. There was such a prevalence of dark uniform—in the circumstance of there being two Regiments of Rifles—which gave a somewhat sombre and funereal aspect to the procession. The march, the set up, and general superb appearance of the 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade was the theme of universal remark. Their band too sustained its high reputation.

The Viceroy had visited the Kootub yesterday, and to-day took in as much archeology in his entry as was compatible with the order of the day. No more striking scene can be conceived than the passage of the cavalcade down the Chandni Chouk. The four ways crowded with the populace, and the balconies and tops of houses studded with all sorts of castes, tribes, religions and races. Discontented scowling Mussulmans were not wanting, in whose minds reflections as to the past and present must have been stirring, while in the shops stood those cowardly abject Hindoos who never raised hand or finger to shelter or befriend the hapless fugitives of '57.

Let us turn from the people of whom so little can be said, to the city, of the beauty and grandeur of which they rendered themselves so little worthy. The Palace of the Moguls still towers majestically all along the Eastern quarter of the city, though as much has been done as possible to mar its noble proportions by the construction of hideous baseless glacis all around it. The Viceroy must have been greatly struck with the graceful outlines of the Jumma Musjid, which now stands out prominently before the Palace.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, with a large staff of Secretaries and officers Civil and Military, met His Excellency at a quarter before 8 outside the Delhi gate. The meeting of the great functionaries being briefly over, the Lieutenant-Governor supported the Viceroy on the right, and the Commissioner of Delhi on the left, and the procession set out. Many well-known historic faces are seen on these occasions. The entire absence of all but one or two natives of high rank, was remarkable, and those belonged to the New Municipal commission, of whom great things are expected during the present year.

The Viceroy got into his camp, and the troops were all under cover by 9 o'clock exactly, and at 12 A.M., there was a crowded levee of all arms.

The great question of importance is the necessity and justice of having the Punjab and East India Railway stations in Delhi, and not at Meerut or elsewhere. The present legal advice in England has declared that the change cannot be carried out without a flagrant breach of contract. The question, however, is still open, and Colonel Strachey is fully alive to the importance of looking to the future in the matter."—*Delhi Gazette, March 5.*

LOCAL.

The Band of the 103rd Regiment Royal Bombay Fusiliers, will play at Colaba on every Wednesday evening until further orders.

The usual salute will be fired from the Saluting Battery, this morning at sunrise, on the departure of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for Poona and Mahableshwur.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 495¼ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 1st March, 1863.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 58,149.			
Amount	Rs.	31,881	13 1
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	62,561	3 0
Total...	Rs.	94,443	0 1

Corresponding Week last year. Open 438 *Miles.*

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 51,599.			
Amount	Rs.	26,901	2 4
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	46,763	7 2
Total...	Rs.	73,664	9 6

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 10th March 1863.

Broach.—Cloudy and calm.
Bulsar.—Fair, S.E. calm.
Cannanore.—Fair.
Galle.—Fine and calm. Ther. 80.
Goa.—Hot, and partially clouded.
Kolapore.—Fair, light S.W.
Kurrachee.—Fair, S.W.
Madras.—Fair, wind Easterly. Ther. 81.
Paumben.—Fine and calm. Ther. 83.
Surat.—Fair and cool.

THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

List of Business to be brought before the Council of the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, on Wednesday, the 11th March, 1863, at 2 o'clock P.M.:—

Orders of the Day.

1. A Bill for the Regulation of the District Police in the Presidency of Bombay.—Report of Select Committee to be considered.
2. A Bill for the Regulation of the Village Police.—Report of Select Committee to be considered.
3. A Bill to enable Magistrates to depute to Subordinate Magistrates power to try certain offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code.—Report of Select Committee to be considered.
4. A Bill to entrust Shareholders with the charge of the Police within their respective lands.—Report of Select Committee to be considered.
5. A Bill for the Re-incorporation and Re-constitution of the Bank of Bombay.—Report of Select Committee to be considered.
6. A Bill to provide for the Management of the Vehar Water Works.—First Reading.
7. A Bill to confer certain powers on the Bombay Gas Company Limited.—Report of Select Committee to be considered.

R. West,
Officiating Under-Secretary to Government.
Bombay, 9th March 1863.

H. M.'s JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The following matters will be brought before the Worshipful Bench at a General Sessions of the Peace, to be held in the Court Room, in the Town Hall, on Friday next, the 13th day of March 1863, at 3 P.M.:—

1. A letter from Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, dated 10th December 1862, in reply to the Clerk's letter No. 35, dated 9th December 1862, expressing his willingness to act as a member of Consultative Committee appointed by Government to consider the question of the removal of the Western Ramparts of the Fort of Bombay.
2. A letter from the Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners No. 52, dated 8th January 1863, addressing the Bench of Justices on the subject of the introduction of a local Building Act similar in principle and action to Vic. 18 and 19, Cap. CXXII., and requesting them to appoint a member for the Committee appointed by the Municipal Board to draw up a Building Act for Bombay.
3. To appoint a gentleman to serve on the above Committee at this meeting.
4. A letter from the Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners No. 495, dated 24th ultimo, on the above subject.
5. A letter from the Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners No. 219, dated 27th January 1863, submitting to the Worshipful Bench, a statement of receipts and disbursements of the Municipal Fund for the quarter ending 31st March 1862.
6. A letter from the Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners, dated 31st January 1863, No. 270, forwarding for submission to the Worshipful Bench, copy of a letter written by him to Government applying for sanction to the appointment of an Assistant to the Inspector of Slaughter Houses, Markets, and Shops, under Section 9 of Act XXV. of 1858.
7. A notice by the Clerk of the Peace, that the Water Works Committee and the Municipal Fund Finance Committee should be re-appointed at this meeting.

BENCH OF JUSTICES.

A Special Sessions of H. M.'s Justices of the Peace was held yesterday afternoon in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, for the purpose of taking into consideration "A Bill to provide for the management of the Bombay Water Works." There were present, the Hon'ble M H. Scott, *Chairman*; Colonel H. J. Barr; Captain W. T. Chitty; Lieut.-Colonel DeLisle; F. D. Faithfull; A. K. Forbes; C. Forjett; T. F. Gray; E. Heycock; Colonel H. Rivers; G. Scott; R. H. Showell; G. Steel; the Hon'ble Juggonathjee Sunkersett; the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy; Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parruck; Venayekrow Juggonathjee; Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady; Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy; Mirza Ali Jan; Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee Venayekrow Gungadhur Shastree; and Vurjeevundass Madowdass, Esquires.

The Clerk read the following letter dated 11th February 1863, addressed to him by the Hon'ble A. D. Robertson, Secretary to Government:—

"Sir,—In reply to your letter dated 12th February 1862, I am directed by the Governor in Council to inform you that on the recommendation of the Law Officers of Government, His Excellency in Council has resolved upon causing to be introduced into the legislative Department of the Council of this Presidency, a Bill to settle the several questions pending between the Government and the Municipality in respect to the transfer to the latter of the Vehar Water Works. The draft of this Bill has to-day been published in an extra *Government Gazette* of which fifty copies are enclosed, and I am desired to invite the consideration of Her Majesty's Justices thereto. It is proposed that the amount to be charged to the Municipality for the works shall be settled on the terms sanctioned by the Home authorities and the Government of India, viz., (25) twenty-five lacs of Rupees, plus half the excess which has been incurred by Government in the construction of the works and purchase of property, but until the exact amount expended on the project has been certified, the cost has for the present been set down in round figures at sixty-five lacs of Rupees."

Mr. E. Heycock proposed that in the opinion of this Bench the proposed Bill, to provide for the management of the Vehar Water Works, which has been submitted for their consideration, should be withdrawn, and another Bill be substituted in its place, empowering the Bench of Justices, through the Municipal Commissioners, to borrow on loans a sufficient sum to pay off the Government claim, which, it is hoped, will not exceed thirty-seven and a half lacs, and for vesting the entire control of the Vehar Water Works, and of the Municipal funds in the Worshipful Bench of Justices.

The proposition not being seconded, fell to the ground.

It was then proposed by Colonel Barr, seconded by Captain Chitty, and carried *nem. con.*, that a Special Committee consisting of seven Justices be appointed to take the Bill into consideration, and to make a representation to Government regarding such portions thereof, as appear to them to bear hardly on the Municipality. The Bench would specially commend to the consideration of the Committee the provisions of Sections 6, 10, 12, and 14: and that the Committee do consist of the following gentlemen:—the Hon'ble M. H. Scott; E. Heycock, Esq.; Cowasjee Jehanghir, Esq.; the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy; C. Forjett, Esq.; Lieut-Colonel DeLisle; and Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.

The meeting then dispersed.

The Sections 6, 10, 12, and 14 of the Bill referred to in the Resolution are as follows:—

VI. *Part repayment to Government by Commissioners of cost of Water Works.*—Whereas in the construction of the Vehar Lake and Water Works the Governor in Council has expended a sum of Sixty-five lacs of Rupees or thereabouts, and whereas it is by Section XXX. of Act XXV. of 1858 enacted that an annual payment of not less than One lac and seventy-five thousand Rupees shall be made by the Municipal Commissioners to the Governor in Council, and shall continue to be made until the whole of the expense incurred in the construction of the said Vehar Lake and Water Works, with interest at four per centum per annum, shall have been repaid; except such portion thereof as shall be defrayed by Government out of the public revenue, and that the said Commissioners shall also pay to the Governor in Council such further sum in each year as shall be equal to the cost of the maintenance of the said works during the preceding year, it is hereby declared and enacted, that all sums in excess of Forty-two and a half lacs of Rupees expended by Government in the construction of the works aforesaid shall be held to have been defrayed out of the public revenue, and that the said sum of Forty-two and a half lacs of Rupees together with interest at the rate of four per cent per annum from the day of shall be repaid by the said Municipal Commissioners to the Governor in Council in annual sums of not less than Two and a half lacs of Rupees out of the Municipal Fund, which sums shall be appropriated first to the payment of the interest accrued due from and after the said day of on account of the said sum of Rupees Forty-two and a half lacs, and the remainder to the liquidation of the principal sum of Rupees Forty-two and a half lacs aforesaid, until the whole be paid off; and from and after the day upon which the Act shall come into operation, the liability of the said Commissioners to pay to the Governor in Council in each year the amount of the cost of the maintenance of the said Vehar Water Works shall cease and determine, but if the said Commissioners shall in any year fail to pay to the Governor in Council the sum of Two and a half lacs of Rupees as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to give two months' notice to the said Commissioners, requiring payment of all arrears accrued due on account of the said annual payment, and in failure of the Commissioners to make such payment, together with payment of such further sums as may in the meantime have become due on the said account, the said Vehar Water Works and all the movable and immovable property appertaining thereto and vested in the said Commissioners, shall cease so to vest, and shall forthwith become vested in the Governor in Council in trust for the purposes for which it was previously vested in the said Commissioners: Provided that all sums received from and after the of 18 upon which day the said Vehar Water Works were opened, by the Governor in Council on account of water supplied from the said works, shall after deduction of all sums expended in the management and maintenance of the same be credited to the said Commissioners as having been paid on their account and received by the Governor in Council, in liquidation of the principal sum of Forty-two and a half lacs of Rupees aforesaid.

X. *Government buildings exempt from water-rate.*—Such buildings owned or rented by Government and requiring supplies of water as may be exempted by the Governor in Council, shall be supplied by the Municipal Commissioners with such water from the Vehar Water Works, in such quantities and at such times as shall be reasonable and as the Governor in Council may prescribe, without payment for the same of any rate or price whatsoever.

XII. *Inspection of Works by Government Officers.*—The Municipal Commissioners shall at all reasonable times permit all persons appointed by the Governor in Council on that behalf, to enter upon, and inspect, and take account of all the property by this Act vested, or which, in virtue of the same, may become vested, in the said Commissioners; and the persons so appointed as aforesaid shall be entitled to enter upon and pass through any property adjacent to, or in the neighbourhood of, the said Vehar Water Works, or any part thereof, subject to the same conditions as the Municipal Commissioners, and if from the report of any person appointed as aforesaid it shall appear that the said Water Works or any portion of the same are not in a sound and effective condition, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council by notice, under the signature of a Secretary to Government, to call upon the said Commissioners to repair, improve, and make effective such works or portion thereof within such a period as may seem reasonable, and the said Commissioners shall be bound within such period to comply with such requisition, failing which the Governor in Council may immediately on the expiration of such period order the said works or portion thereof to be repaired, improved, and made effective, in such manner and by such means as shall seem fit, and the Municipal Commissioners shall, in any such case, be bound forthwith to pay to the Governor in Council the cost of the work so performed, in addition to any other sums by them payable.

XIV. *Disposal of surplus funds.*—If from any such annual report of the Commissioners or any report of an examiner appointed by the Governor in Council as afor-said, it shall appear that after paying to Government the sums due under this Act, and after providing for the repairs and maintenance of the Water Works and the payment of necessary salaries, any surplus remains in the hands of the said Commissioners of the Bombay Municipal Fund received on account of the said Works, it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners to expend the same in such extensions and improvements of the said Works and of the apparatus connected therewith as shall seem fit, and as the Governor in Council may approve, and if such improvements or extensions shall appear to be necessary, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to require that the same may be made; and if it shall appear that the surplus, after providing for such payments to Government and for such expenses of repairs and maintenance as aforesaid, has in any year exceeded the sum of Fifty thousand Rupees, the said Commissioners shall forthwith prepare a new scale of rates and prices, so calculated as to reduce the annual receipts on account of the said Water Works, either by the whole amount by which the same exceed the necessary disbursements on account thereof, or by such sum as shall remain after providing for the extensions and improvements which may properly be made out of the said surplus or profits, and shall submit the same for the approval of the Governor in Council, and in failure thereof the Governor in Council may order such new scale to be made, or may prescribe a new scale calculated as aforesaid, which new scale the said Commissioners shall forthwith adopt, and shall thereafter recover such demands only for supplies of water as are in accordance therewith.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

At a meeting of the Board held on the 25th February 1863, the following business was disposed of:—

Read a letter from the Clerk of the Peace forwarding one from Messrs. Kelly and Hore, on behalf of their clients, Messrs. Sassoon & Co., regarding a passage in the Elphinstone circle. The following is the letter referred to:—

To C. E. S. Leathes, Esq.,

24th February 1862.

Dear Sir,—Our clients Messrs. Sassoon and Co., inform us that their Mr. Gubbay was present at a meeting of the proprietors, at Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart's office, when the point as to the passage dividing the plots of land on the Elphinstone circle was discussed, and at the meeting it was agreed that the passage dividing Messrs. Sassoon's two plots of land should be used by them as a private passage and that they should be permitted to place gates at each end of the passage, and that they were to have the passage on the same terms as Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart's.

We should feel obliged by your informing the Commissioners of this, in order that there may be no mistake hereafter.—Yours,

Kelly and Hore.

The following is the resolution of the Board:—

Resolved, that the circumstances of the two cases are different; Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., owning both sides of their large blocks, while the front of Messrs. Sassoon's ground is occupied by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and the Chartered Mercantile Bank. The Board, therefore, cannot consent to Messrs. Sassoon's claim.

W. Tracey, Clerk.

The Municipal Commissioners have granted the use of a four-inch pipe, to be used in case of fire, on the premises of Mr. H. Rogers at Byculla, at a nominal rent of one rupee per month.

The Assessor of Bombay has addressed the following letter to the Clerk to the Commissioners:—

Sir,—Will you have the goodness to request the attention of the Commissioners to Clause X. of Act XXV. of 1858, which requires that the rate of assessment on houses, &c., should be fixed and published in the *Government Gazette* before the commencement o the year. I shall also be obliged by your obtaining the decision of the Commissioners whether the assessment for 1863, is to be at five per cent. or a higher rate.—I have the honor, &c.,

Dossabhoy Framjee,
21st Feb. 1863. Assessor.

The Board resolved, that the rate of assessment on houses should remain at five per cent. the same as last year.

Resolution.—The Clerk having brought before the meeting the general principles relating to projections from buildings, it was resolved, that a weather-frame of three feet *may* be projected without fee, whether from a rewas or not.

The Board also resolved, that the Saturday half holiday be granted at their offices.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—10TH MARCH 1863.

(Before H. E. Leeke, Esq.)

Serious Accident.—Daniel Mitchell Murphy, aged twenty-three, an European sailor, was brought up on Monday last, charged with wilfully destroying a hack buggy, by backing it over the parapet of the Apollo Pier. The damage to the buggy was estimated at three hundred rupees.

Fukeer Mahomed, the driver stated, that about nine o'clock on Saturday evening last, his buggy was standing at the Apollo Bunder, when a person came to him and took his seat in the buggy. While calling out to the other buggies to clear the way to let witness pass, prisoner came running up, and seized the reins, crying "stop." Prosecutor then let go the reins, and told prisoner to release them, but he did not do so, but pulled the horse towards him, and the horse began backing. Witness told the prisoner again to let go, and had only just managed to jump out with his passenger, when the buggy and horse went over the parapet into the water.

Mr. Constable Tighe stated, that on Saturday last, at about 9 P.M., he was at the Apollo Bunder, when he saw a man (who he believed was the prisoner, but could not swear to him as it was dark at the time) holding the reins close to the buggy horse, which was about three yards from the edge of the Bunder; he was holding the reins close to the mouth, but whether he was pulling him or backing him witness could not swear. He did not think prisoner intended to destroy the buggy, but he was somewhat drunk.

There being no evidence to prove that the defendant had intentionally caused the injury he was discharged, the cost of the damage being recoverable by civil action only.

(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.)

Theft.—Baboo Wittoo was brought up, charged with stealing one piece of Bengal work, and one piece of China silk, of the value of thirty rupees, the property of Visram Hurjee.

Visram Hurjee, the prosecutor, stated that he was a hawker of piece goods and knew the prisoner who was his servant. On Monday evening about seven o'clock, a police constable brought the prisoner to him with the pieces of Bengal worked silk, here produced and the piece of China silk, which he then missed from his shop. He was quite certain the goods produced were his property, and were worth thirty rupees. When the prisoner ran away he gave him a slap or two.

Essoo Govind a police sepoy apprehended the prisoner, who was pointed out to him. The missing pieces were found in the possession of a tailor to whom the prisoner had given them, to make into boddices.

The prisoner in defence said he had found the pieces, and the prosecutor had nearly killed him with the beating he had given him.

The Magistrate sentenced the prisoner to two months' imprisonment in the House of Correction with hard labor, and informed the prosecutor that the prisoner might summons him for the assault complained of, when his term of imprisonment had expired.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—10TH MARCH 1863.

(Before F. L. Brown, Esq.)

Stealing a Plant from the Agri-Horticultural Society's Garden.—Rama Bapoo, a Hindoo lad, of the age of about eleven years, was charged with stealing a plant of *Poidrea Purpurea*, of the value of about forty-five rupees, the property of the Agri-Horticultural garden.

From the evidence of Dr. Birdwood, Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society's garden, it appeared that the prisoner was one of his domestic servants. He knew the plant called Poedrea Purpurea. It was the property of the Agri-Harticultural Society. He missed it from the garden on Monday morning last. On enquiries, the Malee in charge of the garden informed the witness, that a Parsee Sett had asked to purchase the plant several times. Witness told the Malee to examine the Parsee's garden, and he at the same time wrote Mr. Forjett on the subject of the theft. On returning from office on Saturday afternoon, a Malee met witness at the entrance of Nesbit lane, with the prisoner. He reported that the plant had been found in the Parsee's garden, and that the prisoner had sold it to him. The plant was afterwards returned to the witness by the Parsee.

The charge was clearly proved against the prisoner, and looking at his tender age he was ordered by the Magistrate to receive six stripes.

Theft.—Bheemee woman was charged with stealing one gold neck ornament, and one pair of silver anklets, of the aggregate value of forty-eight rupees, the property of Radha woman.

It appeared that the prosecutrix on Saturday last, at about ten A.M., went to the prisoner Bheemee, pursuant to her invitation. She gave her (prosecutrix) liquor to drink. She became quite insensible under intoxication. The prosecutrix had at that time worn the ornaments on her body, which she missed. At about nine P.M. of the same day, the prosecutor, her mother, and a police peon went to the house of the prisoner. The prisoner immediately gave up the ornaments to the peon.

The above evidence was corroborated by the testimony of Mahadoo.

The prisoner was convicted of the charge and sentenced to be imprisoned for one month in the House of Correction with hard labour.

The following information was this day laid before the Magistrate by Mr. Sumshoodeen Tyabjee against his servant named Sumjawun-oo-deen.

Prosecutor stated,—He is a merchant, prisoner was a muccadum of Palkee-bearers, he had been about three months in his employment. On the morning of Friday last, between eight and ten o'clock, prosecutor saw the wooden box in his bedroom upstairs, where it was kept. It contained seventy-two rupees, about eight o'clock at night on going to the bedroom, prosecutor missed the box. The prisoner was the only person who had access to that room, he was not then to be found upon the premises. On the following morning prosecutor reported the theft to a policeman. The policeman examined the premises, and found the box in the garden. The box was unlocked, but the sum of seventy-two rupees had been taken from it. The key of the box had been taken from the glass-case and had not been found. About four o'clock in the afternoon, police officers brought the prisoner to the prosecutor's house. He then totally denied the knowledge of the theft. An hour afterwards the police officers returned with the prisoner to the prosecutor's house, and produced five government notes for ten rupees and two rupees in silver.

Two other witnesses were afterwards examined, who corroborated the above statement. The Magistrate committed the prisoner to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Equity Side late Supreme Court.

Causes for hearing on Thursday, the 12th of March

Alla Ruckhia *vs.* Fazbaee widow and others. For hearing.

Ruttonsey Bhimjee and another *vs.* Gungabaee widow, &c. Ditto.

Hurkeondass Pranjeevundass *vs.* Purshotumdass Pranjeevundass. For further direction and costs.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Baronet *vs.* Jeewajee Manockjee. For hearing.

Hajee Hashim Neemajee *vs.* Hajee Ally Ruzza Shoostry. Ditto.

Ameena Cusban *vs.* Shaik Husson bin Bhiccon. Do.

Geo. Taylor, Registrar in Equity.

10th March 1863.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Tuesday, 10th March 1863.

(Before Sir Joseph Arnould, Kt.)

Sadanund Essoba vs. *Dharsey Walljee.*

Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Messrs. Bickersteth and Cleveland, for plaintiff.

Mr. Scoble, instructed by Mr. Khunderow, for defendant.

This was an action on assumpsit brought to recover Rs. 1,200; one count of the plaint was for a promissory note for Rs. 94, dated 6th February 1861, and the other for common money accounts. To the first count defendant pleaded that he did not make the note, and to the second he pleaded non-assumpsit. It appeared from the case made out by the plaintiff, that the defendant borrowed from him a sum of Rs. 1,000 in February 1861, to enable him to make an advance of the same to one Mr. Kenderdine, now deceased, that this sum was used in compounding with Mr. Kenderdine's creditors, and that in security of the loan, defendant deposited with the plaintiff certain Inams, for Rs. 2,000 given to him by Mr. Kenderdine, and which bond was produced in Court. At the same time defendant obtained from the plaintiff a further sum of Rs. 94 for which he passed a promissory note. On behalf of the defendant, it was urged that the advance to Mr. Kenderdine was a joint advance by plaintiff and defendant, and not on defendant's own account, each having contributed Rs. 1,000 to compound Mr. Kenderdine's debts; and that Mr. Kenderdine having since died, plaintiff turned round and charged defendant with the whole debt. Defendant, however, did not appear in Court nor had he witnesses to establish his allegation. The Court, therefore, gave verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 1,094 with interest at nine per cent. from 6th February 1861, and costs.

SIND.

Sale of Land.—There are, to our knowledge, several capitalists in Kurrachee who are anxious to become possessors of land in the province, if they can only obtain it on equitable terms. An opportunity now offers, such as seldom occurs. We allude to the sales advertised in another part of our paper to take place on the 16th instant at Boobuc, on the Muncher lake, near Sehwan. We are perfectly certain from our personal knowledge of the locality that investments in the purchase of land about it cannot but prove highly remunerative; and the Sind Government moreover, is extremely anxious to draw European enterprise to agricultural industry in the province. The land now to be sold as chiefly what is called cutcha land or land annually submerged by the rising of the Muncher lake; it therefore requires no other irrigation. The soil is excellent, and does not need being left in fallow, and may be sown with rubbee or winter crops between the 15th Sept. and the end of December each year. Such of this land as is not now under cultivation, would require a slight expenditure of about three rupees a beegah or six rupees an acre, to clear it of grass and jungle, and prepare it for the plough. Some little outlay in manuring would cause a great increase in productiveness; this is proven by patches in the neighbourhood of Boobuc where garden produce is grown, which, have become exceedingly valuable simply by the processes of careful tilling and manuring, and which, when sold, realize as much as rupees two hundred per acre. Boobuc is situated on the banks of the Muncher lake, seven miles from Sehwan, and there is a good carriage road to it. The produce of these lands can be embarked on the spot where it is grown, and conveyed through the Aral river to the Indus, and thence to Kurrachee. The Aral is the drainage channel of the Muncher lake, and is navigable for boats of fifty khurrars burden, or one hundred and fifty candies, from May to September; and after that, during the cold season, for boats less than ten khurrars. It is now under consideration to erect a head sluice for the Aral river to a low of the Muncher lands being flooded until the exact period when it is necessary that the water should be drained off. The existing Government assessment on the Muncher or cutcha lands, is Rs. 2½ per beegah annually, and the regular survey assessment by the Settlement department will probably be introduced next year. We have only now to add, that opportunities like the present are of very rare occurrence, and should not be lost. It is true that the temperature of Sehwan, during the summer months, is so very high, as to preclude the possibility of Europeans becoming permanent settlers in the place; but this is not at all required. Those who purchase the cutcha land cannot live on it, even if natives, for, as we have stated, it is submerged during the hot weather, and then the owners may run into Hydrabad, Kotree, or Kurrachee to suit their inclinations their presence being only necessary on the spot at a time when the climate closely resembles an English spring. The lake is then covered with millions of aquatic birds, and shikar of all kinds is plentiful in the surrounding country. A tent or thatched landi would give all the cover necessary, and one may live on the fat of the land for a mere song. It is well known that the country surrounding the Muncher lake produces even under present circumstances, most excellent wheat, gram, barley, and all the varieties of oil seed now so much in demand. Under a better system of agriculture, both the quality and yield would be most materially improved. The native ryot, in the first instance, is too poor; in the next, too parsimonious to expend money on his ground or even to plough and manure it properly. He continues to use the plough he has been accustomed to from his youth, which only turns up a very few inches of the surface of the soil, he then throws in the seed, and trusts to Providence for the rest. Hedging and ditching does not trouble him, nor does he care aught about manuring. If fate will it, he reaps his crop; if it fail, he does not attempt to trace the cause of the mishap, but ascribes it to his destiny, and submits uncomplainingly to it. It is unnecessary to draw a comparison between him and a European, nor yet to point out how profitably he could be employed under superior intelligence, backed by capital.—*Our Paper (Kurrachee), March 3.*

BENGAL.

Sir Charles Wood has at last found somebody t back him up in his Indian policy. The British Indian Association approves of that policy and intends to let Sir Charles know it. We publish elsewhere an advertisement emanating from that body, in which their Committee convene a public meeting of the native inhabitants of Calcutta and its suburbs, at the Hall of the Association, on Saturday, the 7th March, at half-past 3 in the afternoon, for the purpose of "adopting an address to Sir Charles Wood expressive of the respect and gratitude of the native community for his wise and beneficent administration of Indian affairs." It is to be hoped that the address will reach England before Sir Charles vacates his post, for it will be a consolation to him in his retirement. He can have it glazed and framed, and will be able to point to it as a sign of how much he has been traduced, and as a mark of the appreciation felt by the millions of India for his care of their interests. We hear, too, that the tigers, leopards, bears, &c., intend to forward a similar address, expressive of their sense of gratitude for Sir Charles' wise and beneficent conduct in guarding their rights and interests in the waste lands of India, to which they have an old-standing claim. We can readily believe the report, for it is tolerably certain that the tigers and their brethren understand quite as much of Sir Charles' policy as do the millions he is supposed to have benefitted.—*Englishman, March 2.*

MADRAS.

Captain Hurst's Case.—At eleven o'clock yesterday morning, Captain Hurst and his solicitor attended at the Town Police Office, and in reply to Colonel Wilson, Captain Hurst said that he would not surrender his certificate in consultation with Captain Martin, Colonel Wilson then levied a fine of four hundred rupees in consequence of such refusal, the limit being fifty pounds. Captain Hurst bowed and begged to decline to pay the fine.

Colonel Wilson said the Commissioners next step would be to issue a warrant of distress, and in the event of a return being made that there were no assets, Captain Hurst would be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for three months, the maximum limit being double that period. As it would, however, take time to issue the Distress Warrant and for a return to be made to it, the Commissioners would be satisfied with Mr. Ritchie's assurance that Captain Hurst would appear when required.

Mr. Ritchie declined to give any such assurance—the whole proceeding to his mind was utterly illegal, and he would leave the Commissioners to take their own course, holding them individually responsible for their proceedings towards his client.

Captain Hurst was then asked if he would give security for his appearance on a return being made to the Distress Warrant. This also he declined to do, and Colonel Wilson had no alternative but to direct Constable Lupprian to take charge of Captain Hurst, who was asked to sit in the adjoining room until the commitment was made out.

Mr. Ritchie again warned the Commissioners that they would be held responsible for their act; and his clerk served each of them with a notice that the High Court would be moved for a *certiorari* on the 10th instant, to quash their proceedings which he believed to be altogether illegal. He also applied for a copy of the commitment under which Captain Hurst had been removed in charge of a Police Officer.

Colonel Wilson said it would be supplied in due course—and Mr. Ritchie at once left the Court with a view to adopt proceedings for Captain Hurst's discharge from custody. The necessary affidavit, however, could not be completed for want of a copy of the commitment and the High Court was closed for the day.

In the meantime Captain Hurst remained at the Police Office until after 4 o'clock, when the warrant for his removal to the Penitentiary signed by Colonel Wilson as a Magistrate for the town of Madras was placed in Constable Lupprian's hands. On reading this document, Mr. Ritchie advised him to pay the penalty and this was done a little after 5 o'clock and he was set at liberty.

The matter will come before Her Majesty's Judges on the application for a writ of *certiorari*, in the course of a few days, and the question of the legality or otherwise of the proceedings will then be decided by competent authority.—*Times, March 5.*

The Progress Report of the operations of the Inam Commission for the

could not be paid for many years. Meantime, they would rather die than live in such a wilderness of sin and misery as they found themselves entangled in. They gave me abundance of illustration; but I shall here merely offer one which happened presently between them and me.

Mrs. P. was always attended by a little mulatto girl—one of the most beautiful children I ever saw. Little A. was eight years old; very intelligent, and devoted to her kind mistress, being distressed when Mrs. P. was ill or tired, and delighted to fetch and carry, while away the flies, &c. Mrs. P. was from Tennessee, where her mother, Mrs. E., had a plantation. I may mention, as an illustration of Southern manners, that the son of that house, the son-in-law of Mr. Clay, had made his fortune by slave trading, early in life. We are constantly told that slave trading is regarded as disreputable in that region, and that no gentleman would be acquainted with a merchant in that line of traffic. Yet having followed that avocation did not prevent this gentleman from being Mr. Clay's son-in-law.

Little A. was born on that plantation of the E.s,—her father being a white gentleman, and her mother Mrs. E.'s negro cook. The cook's black husband hated the child with such a hatred that, to save her head from his axe, she must be sent away; and Mrs. E. sent her—as the P.s told me—part of her to Mrs. P. Hence my acquaintance with little A., whose face, once seen, could never be forgotten.

Her kind mistress died of yellow fever the next year. Meantime, I had mentioned little A. among the pretty sights of New Orleans, in a published sketch of Southern life. In due course Mr. P. saw this, and wrote to me. He told me of the satisfaction it was to him to find that I remembered little A., and of the relief it would be to his mind if I would listen to a request he had to make, in his departed wife's name as well as his own. The girl was lost if she remained there: "I cannot protect her," he said; might he send her to me, with such a sum of money as I might name as fitting for her maintenance and education till she could support herself? I accepted the charge; but of course not the money. I told Mr. P. that the money was simply the wages withheld from his negroes; and this was so true that he said no more about it. All arrangements had long been made for the child's reception at Liverpool or London, as it might happen, and she did not come. After some months I wrote to inquire; and my letter crossed one from Mr. P. which, he said, had been too long deferred by his pain at having to write it. He wrote at last in shame and grief. He had, indeed, no power to protect the child. Mrs. E. had claimed her—had insisted that she had been only lent, not given. The claim could not be resisted; the beauty of the young creature (by that time thirteen) made her valuable in a saleable sense; and her future must be buried in silence. I have never heard of little A. again.

This is one illustration of what it is to go from any other region to settle in the Slave States (among Mr. Roebuck's "gentlemen".). Here is another. In this, as in the former case, I put the initials instead of the full names, because some of the persons may be living, and the friends of others must be considered. I furnish the names in full to you, sir; and you will perceive that some of them are of eminent and honoured persons or families. If Mr. Roebuck's "gentlemen" are to be found anywhere, it is in connexion with these transactions. I may mention also that this story has been told in print before; but it was so many years ago that it will be new to all but a few elderly readers. Under the present eagerness of our Secession press to misled us about Southern society, it may do the oldest and wisest no harm to be reminded of such facts as the following.

My much respected friend Mr. C., a Northern gentleman, had cousins in New Hampshire, two brothers named K., one of whom went South to seek his fortune, while the other remained on the farm at home. The elder followed the ordinary course, borrowed money at high interest, bought land and slaves, and went to work as a planter. He followed the general custom also in taking home a quadroon mistress. Those temporary wives, whose destination it is to occupy the interval in the Louisiana gentleman's life between his going into business and his being rich enough to marry, are usually well educated and accomplished, and fully qualified to be companions to their temporary husbands. When the gentleman marries the lady is pensioned off, and she seldom or never forms another connexion. The children are put to schools—usually French when I was there; and the girls are brought up to the same destination as their mothers.

Mr. K. never thought of casting off his quadroon any more than he would any other good wife. As they could not be legally married, they seem to have thought very little about it. She had scarcely a perceptible tinge of colour, and their children had only a shade. Being did not rest on her mind; she was not free, an ancestress having been a slave, and the act of manumission having never been performed. Mr. K. promised to look to it, but it did not occur to him as a thing of any consequence, and he neglected it. It seems not to have occurred to him that as, by slaveholders' law, children follow the fortunes of the mother, his daughters were under the same liability as his so-called wife. At the end of twenty years he lost his excellent partner, and he soon followed. It was supposed that he had left a good property to his daughters. I think there were three, between the ages of eighteen and fifteen. The New Hampshire brother soon arrived to settle the affairs, and carry back his nieces to introduce them to his family and into the society for which their education fitted them. They were very beautiful, and as cultivated and good as their mother.

To the surprise of everybody it now appeared that Mr. K. had died somewhat less than solvent. The deficiency was very small; and it might have been easily made up, by a little patience on the part of the creditors. After the brother had delivered his inventory of the effects, a party of the creditors called on him to complain that the inventory was not complete: the number of slaves was not accurately set down—he had omitted the daughters. These gentlemen said afterwards that the uncle's face turned ashy-colour with horror. He offered all the money he had (1,200 dollars), sure that his wife and six children would rejoice in any sacrifice. He went round among the creditors, appealing to their mercy; but they declared it impossible to give up "a first-rate article" like these girls. His 1,200 dollars were laughed at, and the uncle was reminded that it was not a case of field or house labour, but of value for very different purposes. His despair (he told the girls very abruptly what their fate was to be, hoping that the blow would kill them. It did not; but their voices haunted him incessantly when all was over. They never ate, nor slept, nor quitted their hold of each other till they were parted for ever. They sat on the floor, praying for death, till the morning when they were taken into the New Orleans slave market, and there sold separately, subserve the purposes of Mr. Roebuck's "gentlemen."

When I hear the talk that is going on about the congeniality of the South with English manners, I long to show what a slander this is in fact on English society. I earnestly wish that every one of my countrymen and countrywomen could know how true is the description that some honourable men in the Slave States give upon occasions of the system amidst which they live. Mr. Madison a slaveholder, told me in his own house in Virginia that "the licentiousness which exists under slavery stops short only of the destruction of the race." This he said in the calmness and quietness of a rational and genial old age; and he never said anything truer.—I am, &c.,

Jan. 23. AN ENGLISHWOMAN.

REVIEW OF THE PUBLISHING AND BOOK TRADE FOR 1862.

(From the Publishers' Circular, Jan. 17.)

It may be of some interest to take a glance at the Publishing activity of the past year as recorded in our Volume for 1862, just completed. There are, happily, few persons nowadays who are not in some way interested in the question of our book supply; but probably few have any adequate notion of the extent of Publishing trade, or of the vast body of printers, papermakers, binders, sewers and folders, and other agents employed in the production and distribution of the publications of the year. Leaving out of the question our marvellous daily and weekly press, now established in every town in the kingdom, and issuing its enormous sheets—each one frequently equal to a good octavo volume—in numbers counting by millions, we have a continuous stream of books and pamphlets issuing at a rate, taking all the year through, of more than twelve a day. It is literally true that for every working hour, between morn and even, some new work is added to the enormous mass of the publications of bygone years, which must have its title recorded in the catalogue of our national library. It is hardly surprising that librarians look with despair at the task of keeping pace with a rapidly increasing literature, and that early volumes of their ponderous catalogues before the later ones can be finished, and defies all the arts of movable slips and blank spaces to receive the new titles in due alphabetical order. Political economists, however, need not be told that a supply which steadily increases from year to year cannot be in excess of the demand. If the increase in the number of books is rapid, the increase of readers is still more rapid. Every year, tested by the sales of the most popular works, larger numbers are reached; and publishers now look confidently for remuneration for costly outlay to sales which, twenty years ago, no degree of enterprise or regard to the popular taste could possibly have secured. The vast multitude of readers can be under no mistake in supposing that this mass of new publications, however bewildering to contemplate in the bulk, is not more than is necessary for their due supply of instruction and amusement; and there is probably no other branch of English industry in which the apparent prosperity is more sound—certainly none of equal magnitude in which failures from over-speculation are more rare.

The statistics of the subject are sufficiently marvellous without exaggeration; a weekly contemporary less accustomed than ourselves to deal with the facts of the book trade has, we observe, fallen into considerable inaccuracies and misconceptions on these points: we confine ourselves to a few facts and observations based upon our fortnightly records. Our readers are aware we have always adopted the plan of numbering, for convenience of reference, every title, whether of a book or pamphlet—a first or new edition—a book advanced or reduced in price—as well as American books of which copies have been imported for sale in this country. To the principal French and German publications, which we also publish the titles, we affix no number, nor do we include in our enumeration Parliamentary Papers, of which we nevertheless think it useful to give complete lists. Taking our numbers, as a guide, it would appear that the total publications of the past year amounted to exactly 4,294; but it is obvious that books of which the titles are recorded a second time, merely on the occasion of a variation in their price, and American books, ought, in order to gain a correct idea of the extent of our native industry in this field, to be excluded from the calculation. Confining ourselves, therefore, to works actually published in Great Britain, we find they reached in the past year exactly 3,913.

No better evidence of the close connection which exists between the book and the fireside—the habit of reading and the love of home and the family circle—can be given than the way in which this large amount of book production is distributed throughout the year. What is called the Publishing Season is no arbitrary thing. More books are published in winter than in summer, simply because people stay at home more in winter than in summer. Inexperienced tourists, in the summer months, do indeed occasionally put a copy of a popular work into their portmanteau, with the intention of looking at it on the road, but it is in the long winter evenings and in the family group that the new popular book is really welcome. In January of last year the new publications, including new editions, reached the number of 328; in February, 334; in March, 313; in April, 319; in May, 386; in June, 284; in July, 314; in August, 276; in September, 219. It is in October that we find the numbers rising again towards the level of the beginning of the year. In that month the numbers were 321; in November, 391; while in December they reach 428. Our fortnightly issue, however, enables us to examine the matter a little more closely, and to determine more exactly the precise point at which what is called the Season begins to be felt. Bearing in mind that our numbers divide the publishing month into two unequal portions—the first comprising the books published strictly within one fortnight, viz., from the 1st to the 14th of the month, the other the books published during the remainder of the month, which in most cases extends to seventeen days—we find that the first fortnight of August produced 97 works, the second 179; the first fortnight of September 82, the second 137. The lowest point reached in any fortnight of the year is that of the period extending from the 1st to the 14th of October, during which time only 56 publications made their appearance. Here, however, it is curious to observe how suddenly we reach the turning point of the year, for the following fortnight produced no less than 265 distinct titles. Nor was this merely due to this being the latter, and therefore longer, portion of the month—as is evident from the fact that the issues of the first fortnight of the succeeding month, November, were three times greater than those of the corresponding period of October; while the second half of November again produced 215; the first half of December 147, and the concluding fortnight of the year no less than 231 publications.

Numerical tests, however, are proverbially fallacious, and perhaps no more amusing illustration of this truth could be given than the fact that a recent writer, having discovered, by calculation, that the religious publications of the year are some fifteen times greater in number than the works devoted to commerce, hence concludes that Napoleon said something very stupid in calling us a nation of shopkeepers, or that we have very much altered since the days of the First Napoleon. He would, indeed, be a pious people who were really fifteen times more devoted to religious matters than to the business of the shop and the counting-house; but our neighbours may, perhaps, think the last Board of Trade Returns, showing an export trade during the year of about one hundred and forty millions sterling, too strong a fact to be overthrown by inferences so ingenious. The truth is, that there is no necessary relation between the mere numbers of the works published on a given subject, and the importance of that subject to the mass of our interests. Our enormous Shipping trade, for instance, does not necessarily demand a weekly production of one new Commercial Dictionary—Mr. M'Culloch's standard work, renewed from time to time with later information by the author, being, we believe the only book of the kind which has been published for the last forty years. The same remark applies to almost all books which are more or less books of reference. A subject which assumes for a time a peculiar prominence in the public mind, always produces its crop of light literature, which having served its purpose, dies with the occasion, and is forgotten. A gentleman who took an active part in the Great Exhibition of 1851 took considerable pains at the time to collect all the publications which that event called forth; and from the catalogue privately printed, it appears that the number of distinct publications issued, *apropos* of that event alone, was between five and six hundred—ranging from the penny Songbook of Seven Dials to the costly illustrated folios of Mr. Digby Wyatt and Mr. Owen Jones. The greater number of such publications could not properly be comprised in any record of our current literature, and are far too subtle and evanescent to come into the possession of Mr. Panizzi. In France, where the Government keeps a watchful eye upon all vehicles of popular ideas, the case is different. There every title is duly registered in the office of the Minister of the Interior. Hence, our contemporary, the 'Bibliographie de la France,' in compiling his weekly list, has a comparatively easy task; and hence the curious fact that, tried by the test of numbers, the French publications of the year appear, by the authorised Government returns, to be far in excess of ours, although the fact is notoriously the other way.

To classify exactly—to determine whether a religious memoir should be considered a work of biography; or a religious publication, whether a History of Luther and his times shall be regarded as theological, historical, or biographical; whether a book on the Game Laws shall be considered as connected with rural sports, or as purely appertaining to the publishing fields of Bell Yard and Chancery Lane; whether a new Dictionary shall be considered philological or educational, or thrown into a lump under the head of Books of Reference; or, indeed, to come nearer home, to determine whether the *Publishers' Circular*, as the organ of the Publishing Trade, should be deemed a publication to be classed under Commerce, or as a record of new publications, to be regarded as belonging to Literature and the Arts; or whether it should be placed under Bibliography or among Periodicals, or treated as a Journal of News for a particular class, are questions of a kind which all librarians know do not admit of any indisputable solution. Generally, however, our calculations show that, as regards the four principal divisions of Religion, Fiction, Travel, and History and Biography, about one-fourth of the entire publications of the year belong to Theology, another fourth to Fiction, while History and Biography take a twelfth, and Books of Travel a trifle less. Perhaps no single branch of art occasions more publishing than the Medical, which appears to contribute pretty steadily about 140 new books per annum to our national library—this class being, as is well known, almost exclusively in the hands of one or two houses of established reputation. The eminently progressive character of medical and surgical knowledge, which renders every new publication obsolete in a short time, is, no doubt, the explanation of this fact, which is, however, true in some degree of all scientific enquiry. 'Put together all I know, and all you do not,' said Dr. Johnson to a pert gentleman who proposed to him a joint literary labour, 'and we shall have a large book.' The reflection is of wider application than the Doctor intended. Undiscovered truth will, assuredly, continue to be the larger half of the unfinished volume of human knowledge—a fact humiliating to the philosopher, but perhaps consolatory from our own special point of view; it being at least certain that publishing can never come to an end for want of something to be published.

Every good books of their kind, in general literature, are necessarily of a more or less temporary interest—a fact of importance in considering the mere numerical strength of one particular class of books. A large number of the religious publications are sermons or tracts having reference to particular events, or to subjects of local or individual interest. As to works of fiction, it is, of course, only the few which rise again in the dignity of a 'Standard Edition.' The readers of our circulating libraries must be supplied with novelties. Not only general books of reference, as Dictionaries, Cyclopaedias, &c., but works of Travels or Biography, will be placed on the shelf for future consultation; but fortunately for our trade the novel of to-day must give way to the novel of to-morrow, and even the best which find a steady sale in Library editions must look to new generations of readers for maintaining their ground. The curiosity of readers once satisfied by the happy or mournful *dénouement*, it is naturally only in rare instances that an old favourite in this department of literature receives the honour of a second reading. It is not necessary, therefore, to infer, from the statistics of this subject, that novel-reading constitutes one-fourth of the book-reading of the year. Applied to the Educational Literature of the year, the numerical test would be infinitely more deceptive. It is well known that the list of publications in this class is enormous, and that the number of copies sold of a single work is frequently so great as to reduce the highest circulation of the most popular novel, biography, or history, to complete insignificance. We trust that no Frenchman who accepts our contemporary's view of the decline of British commercial enterprise, as evidenced by the fact of only 60 books in the year being strictly commercial, will rush to the conclusion that education is at an end among us, because our contemporary has found that only 191 works classed under grammar and education came out in twelve months, against nearly a thousand works of fiction published in the same period. A French writer, whose sympathies were more closely allied to good eating and drinking than to theological speculation, once somewhat irreverently remarked that in England there were more than one hundred religious sects, and only one kind of sauce. Let us hope that no cynical critic of our institutions may give circulation to a parallel instance among our literary peculiarities, as drawn from our contemporary's statistics of the Publishing Trade.

The titles of the works published during the last ten years show a rapid disappearance of the names even of our chief provincial cities from their imprints. London is now become practically the only publishing city in the kingdom; the Row the centre of a publishing circle whose radius does not extend further west than Albemarle Street or Dover Street, or further east than Mr. Maddan's, in Leadenhall Street—in a double sense, the most oriental of our London publishers. Southward of the Thames, no book above a penny sheet of ballads, we believe, ever comes into the world; and Holborn is practically the *ultima Thule* of the busy collector, with his oblong order-book interleaved with the familiar red blotting-paper. There was a time when Edinburgh stood fast for 'Edinburgh' on a title; but those days are going fast. Messrs. Blackwood & Sons confess to being practically in the Row; Messrs. Chambers' have built there their large establishment; Messrs. Griffin & Co. and Messrs. Hogg and Son are no longer associated with Glasgow; and Messrs. Strahan & Co. have come to Ludgate Hill, to emulate us with beautiful topography and toned paper in marvellously cheap volumes. The oldest and still one of the most popular of our weekly magazines has long ago dropped the word Edinburgh from its scroll, and now appears only as *Chambers's Journal*. The *Edinburgh Review* is practically a Ludgate Hill publication, till Messrs. Longman & Co. can remove to their great house now building in the Row; and even the *Dublin University* is, we believe, now printed in London. Not that Edinburgh is quite forsaken; for Messrs. A. & C. Black still affix Edinburgh to their renowned Eighth Edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, and Messrs. Edmonston & Douglas are gaining golden opinions in connection with that classic city.

Our volume for last year, which we have taken for the theme of our remarks, will, fortunately, bear a more satisfactory test than that of mere arithmetical computation. Its record of contributions to sterling literature are certainly equal to any of its predecessors. Mr. Carlyle's Third Volume of the Life of Friedrich the Great; Mr. Spenser St. John's Travels in the Far East; Sir Henry Holland's Essays on Scientific and other Subjects; Mrs. Freshfield's and Mr. Tyndall's works on Alpine Travel; Mrs. Oliphant's Memoirs of Edward Irving; the two volumes of Mr. Spedding's Letters and Life of Bacon; Mr. Hepworth Dixon's Story of Lord Bacon's Life; Mr. Markham's Travels in pursuit of the Bark Tree in India and Peru; Mr. Davis's Ruined Cities of Carthage and Numidia; Dr. Colenso's book on the Pentateuch and the Book of Joshua; Mr. Baldwin's African Hunting; Mr. Rawlinson's History of the Five Great Monarchies of the World; Lady Morgan's Memoirs; Mr. Charles Knight's Popular History of England (now concluded); Mr. Smiles's Lives of George and Robert Stephenson; Mr. Merivale's Seventh Volume of his History of the Romans; Mr. Marsh's work on the Origin and History of the English Language; Mr. Anthony Trollope's Travels in North America, and Professor Cairnes's work on the Slave Power; Lord Ampthill's Journal and Correspondence; Lord Stanhope's Life of Pitt; Leigh Hunt's Correspondence; Mr. Beamish's Life of Brunel; Sir George Cornewall Lewis's Survey of the Astronomy of the Ancients; Mrs. Browning's Last Poems; Sir E. L. Bulwer's Strange Story; Miss Mulock's Mistress and Maid; Mrs. Henry Wood's novels of the Channings, and Mrs. Halliburton's Troubles; Mr. Thackeray's Philip; The Queen's Maries, by Mr. Whyte Melville; Miss Braddon's Lady Audley; Mr. Henry Kingsley's Ravenshoe; Mr. Collins' No Name; Mr. Jeaffreson's Olive Blake's Good Work; and Mr. Stewart's Footsteps Behind Him, are but a few of the publishing successes of 1862 which meet our eye on turning over the pages of our twenty-six numbers. Altogether, we enter upon 1863 with the best hopes of a good year, the season, as our announcements show, being now in full vigour.

With the Educational Literature, of which the advertisements of our present number present a choice so varied and abundant, we have little to do beyond calling attention to the various lists, including those of Mr. Murray; Messrs. Longman & Co.; A. & C. Black; Parker, Son, & Bourn; Simpkin, Marshall, & Co.; Deighton, Bell, & Co.; Bell, & Daldy; W. Blackwood & Sons; W. & R. Chambers; Macmillan & Co.; Lockwood & Co.; Dean & Son; Darton & Hodge; Messrs. Nelson & Sons; Messrs. Churchill & Sons Scientific Educational Books); Mr. James Gordon; Messrs. Griffith & Farran; Mr. J. F. Shaw; Messrs. Cassell, Petter, & Galpin; Rivington & Co.; Mr. William Tegg; Whitaker & Co.; Low, Son, & Co.; Hodges, Smith, & Co.; The Religious Tract Society; Mr. E. Stanford; Mr. E. T. Whitfield; Messrs. Williams & Norgate, and Messrs. Dulau & Co., whose lists, comprise a large variety of cheap Standard School-Books, in French, German, and Italian. As usual, the old names long familiar to thousands of Schoolboys are the principal features of the lists: a Smaller Latin Grammar, for the Middle and Lower Forms, by Dr. Smith, and a Third Part of the same writer's Principia Latina, devoted to Latin Prosody, among Mr. Murray's announcements; a new edition of Dalzel's Analecta Minora, edited, with Notes and Additions, by the Rev. P. Frost, to be published by Messrs. Bell & Daldy, and a second Latin Reading by Archibald H. Bryce, one of the Classical Masters in the High School of Edinburgh; and First Book of Arithmetic, one of the series of Step by Step Arithmetics of Messrs. Nelson & Sons, just issued, being the only novelties we have noticed. Mr. Bryce's volume consists of extracts from Cornelius Nepos, Cæsar, and Ovid, with a system of Syntax, Notes on the Reading Lessons, and a Vocabulary. In the Syntax, Prof. Madvig's Grammar has been taken as the basis. Each extract has been selected as containing a complete story, and has possessing special interest for the young. The volume contains nearly 400 pages, closely and nearly printed. The latter little book deserves special commendation for its ingenious arithmetical diagrams, showing children at a glance the progression of the Arabic annotation, and its general instructions for inducing children to think upon the subject of figures.

Books, etc. for Sale.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY, THACKER, VINING & Co.

New French Books just received.

Amedee Achard: Histoire d'un homme	Rs. 1 8
Comtesse de Segur: Les deux Nigauds	1 8
Mme. Charles Reybaud: Espagnoles et Frangaises	1 8
Ernest Vigneaux: Souvenirs d'un prisonnier de Guerre au Mexique	3 0
Victor Cherbuliez: La Comte Kostia	2 4
Eugene Tromentior: Dominique	2 4
Louis Enault: Stella	1 8
Jul-a Loiselenr: Les Crimes et les peines; dans lanasquité et dans les temps modernes; etude historique	2 4
Elie Berthet: Odilia	1 8
Rampart Row.	THACKER, VINING & Co.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahabaleshwar, Joejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karleo, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

THOMAS CRAWFORD

Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

FOR SALE at the BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, royal 12mo., Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Gujerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas, New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee. plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Roumanized Marathi, Price 4 annas.

Gospel of Mark in *modi*, one anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, now edition, one rupee. Hindi ditto, two rupees.

A NEW WORK.

LIGHTS AND SHADES OF THE EAST.

DEDICATED TO THE HONORABLE SIR BARTLE FRERE, K.C.B., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LIGHTS AND SHADES OF THE EAST, by FRAMJEE BOMANJEE (late of the E. College):—

This Work, to be nearly of the size of Dr. Russell's "Diary in India," 400 pages or upwards, 8vo. and nearly cloth-bound, is now being printed at the *Alliance Press*, Bombay, and will be out about the close of next month. The MS. has been looked over, with a view to judge of its merits, by more than one well-known English scholar, and been pronounced as the result of "a great deal of thought," &c. It is an *earnest* exposition of the Native character in its *social, moral, and intellectual* aspects, which as yet has been little attempted; and in which, while treating of the feil and career of BABOO HARRICHUNDER, the late Editor of the *Hindoo Patriot*—to whose memory Natives of all parts of India, and even Englishmen of rank and position at Calcutta, have resolved on erecting a monument, the Author analyses the sources of his success, traces how far these are wanting among the majority of the rising generation of India, and points out how the character of the young Indian Student may be completely formed and ameliorated. He next discusses the best means of regenerating the mass of the people; and then passes to a dissertation on "Civilization," with a view to show that the future Civilisation of the World will take its rise from Indian soil.

With a view to give the *most general* idea of the Work, the principal heads of the contents are published and may be seen at any of our Libraries.

The price of each copy of the book will be either Four or Five Rupees.

Subscribers names will be entered at either Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL'S Fort, or ATMARAM SAGOON & Co.'s, Kalbadevie.

SELF-PRESERVATION.—An Essay on Nervous and Physical Debility, whether arising from excesses, accident, or climate; with Practical Observations on a safe and speedy mode of Treatment. By Samuel La Mert, M.D., 37 Bedford Square, London, Doctor of Medicine, of the University of Erlangen, Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, &c. &c. Just published, price One Rupee, with numerous Cases and Engravings.

Patients residing in India can be treated by correspondence. The work may be had in Bombay, of Messrs. C. and J. Hormusjee, Apollo street; in Calcutta of Baboo K. M. Dey, 10, Hare Street, and in Madras, of Pharoah & Co., *Athenæum Press*; or it will be forwarded by the Author direct from England, on receipt of 14 Rupees in Indian postage stamps.

INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND RECEIPT BOOKS. Fifth Edition Revised, comprising numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery both Oriental and English; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connect d with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or outstations By the Author of "Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4.

Bombay gazette Office, Fort.

THE SCIENCE of LIFE; or, How to Live, and What to Live for; Explanatory of the Mysteries of Man's Existence, and the various Phenomena of life. With Instructions for securing Health and Strength, and Remarks on the Treatment of Disorders incidental to Sedentary Life. By a PRACTICAL OF TWENTY YEAR'S PRACTICE. Just published, price one Rupee, New Edition, by post.

Contents: The Physical Education of Early Life'—The Art of Prolonging Life—The Theory of Digestion—The Stomach and its Difficulties—The Cultivation of the Affections, and the Regulation of the Pass ns—Nervous Disorders, etc.

London, Mann, 39 Cornhill; Bombay, Messrs. C. and J. Hormusjee, Apollo Street.

• Bill in price by post.

ROSSELET & Co., begs to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their well-furnished stock of Watches and Jewellery.

They have received a beautiful assortment of Cameo and Mosaic Brooches, Ear-rings, and Bracelets, fine Palanquin Clocks with Singing Birds, and a great variety of French and American Clocks.

Auction Announcements.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Beaujolais Wine, at Rs. 15 per dozen.

One very handsome Ornamental Picture (view of a Railway) in a glass case suitable for Drawing Room.

Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls.

Saddlery, by MacNaghten and William Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow and Edward Adams, of London.

Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope.

Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets for Floor and Staircases.

Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.

Superior Hair Oil.

De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.

N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 11th March 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF TWIST.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned.

10 Bales Water Twist.

2 " T. Red do.

SALE OF DAMAGED SUGAR.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Musjid Bunder, on account of the underwriters.

H & G—297 Bags Date Sugar, damaged by salt a water, landed ex *Lady Canning* from Calcutta.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

600 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
700 " " Long Cloths.
1000 " " Madapollams.
200 " " Accoonts.
300 " " Domestics.

A few Bales Mule and Water Twist, &c. &c.

To close an account.

4 Large Anchors.

Bombay, 11th March 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

USUAL WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 11th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the undermentioned Goods, viz.:—

A quantity of China Lacquered and gil's Lady's Work Boxes, Tea Boxes, Teapoys, Gammon Boards, Tea Trays, &c.

A few large Persian and Cambay Carpets of sizes.

100 dozen Eau de Cologne, and other Sundry Articles, &c.

150 Bundles of Hoop Iron.

15 Kegs of Iron Rivets.

AN EXTENSIVE SALE OF WINE, BEER, OILMANSTORES, &c., IN APOLLO STREET, FORT.

By order of the Trustees of Sorabjee Nesserwanjee Dundas.

On or about the middle of this month, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., are instructed to submit to sale by Public Auction, at his shop, in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Trustees of SORABJEE NESSERWANJEE DUNDAS, all the valuable Stock of Beer, Champagne, Brandy, Porter in bottles and pints, Sherry, Liqueur, Madeira, Claret, Sparkling Moselle, Ginger Wine, Port Wine, Old Tom, one Butt of Port Wine, Cherry Cordial, One hundred cases of Oilmanstores, a number of American Timepieces and Clocks, and Miscellaneous Articles, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TARDEO, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTRIX AND EXECUTORS OF THE LATE DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE MAMA, Esq., DECEASED.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at the premises.

LOT.

All that large and valuable Bungalow, situate at Tardeo, on the Breach Candy Road, is pucka-built, situated on the sea shore, and is one of the finest Situations and Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures. Views in Bombay. In point of the well-known Firm of Messrs. Chillingworth & Sons, consisting of Pale and Golden Sherries and Port, in quarts and pints. Also superior Pale and Golden Sherry, bottled in Bombay. The superior quality of the Wines is guaranteed. JEWAJEE RUTTONJEE SONS, Apollo Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.:—

SHERRIES—

Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do.	Good Dinner Wines	"	" 24
White do.			
Brown do.		"	" 22
Yellow do.			
MADEIRA, very old		"	" 42

PORT—

Black Seal	Matured Fruity	Quarts	" 28
Do.	Do.	Pints	" 15
Red Seal		Quarts	" 24
Do.	Do.	Pints	" 13

CLARET—

Chateux Margux		"	" 34
Leoville		"	" 28
St. Julien		"	" 22
Medoc		"	" 16

CHAMPAGNE—

Superior quality	A. DePaul	Quarts	" 40
Do.	A. DePaul	Pints	" 21
Do.	J. C. Morizet	Quarts	" 36
Do.	do	Pints	" 19

HOCK—

Sparkling and Still	Dembar & Jordan / Cobleutz Rhine		" 38
MOSELLE do	do.		" 19
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE			" 21
TREACHER & Co.'s do			" 18
CURACOA			" 42
MARASCHINO			" 40
CHERRY BRANDY			" 30

SPIRITS—

Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36			"
Do.	Julies Robins (20 year old)		" 50
Rum	Rozo old Jamaica		" 20
Gin—Old Tom	Booth, London		"
Do.	Hollands, in cases		"
WHISKEY	Glenlivat, Crabbie		" 21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottle, just to hand, in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKIN' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.

BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTER, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.—W. beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangement for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicie orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

Of MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(London Bordeaux and Rheims.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

			Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1	Black Capsule	35
	Pts.	"	18
	No. 2	Blue	30
	Pts.	"	16
	No. 3	Yellow	26
	Pts.	"	14
	No. 4	Green	22
	Pts.	"	12
	Medoc	Red	17
	Pts.	"	10
Champagne	Brand Cuntier & Co		38
	" "	per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Brand C. & Co.		32
	" "	per 2 dozen Pts.	34
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil		38
	" "	per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
	" "	per 2 dozen Pts.	32
	Sparkling Nonpareil		38
	" "	per 2 dozen Pts.	40
Hock	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
	" "	per 2 dozen Pts.	32
	Black Seal		28
	" "	Pts.	15
Port	Red Seal		24
	" "	Pts.	12
	Light Golden	Green	30
	Pale	Brown	28
	Pale	Yellow	26
	Pale	White	22
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)			32
" "	"	(Yellow ")	28
Gin Old Tom			20
Whiskey, Sauccl Malt			22
Rum, Old Jamaica			20
Curacoa	Brown	in Glass Bottles	42
	White	Pts.	21
		Bottles	42
Maraschino Di Zara		Pts.	21
		Bottles	40
Cherry Brandy		Pts.	21
			30
			15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 8th Nov. 1862.

Business Announcements

STEREOSCOPIC APPARATUS.—The undersigned have just unpacked several Sets of Apparatus for Stereoscopic Pictures. Each Set consists of a BINOCULAR Camera of finest Mahogany suited for both Landscapes and Portraits with all the most recent improvements.

FOCUSSING SCREEN DARK SLIDE, &c.

A PAIR OF ROSS'S PORTRAIT LENSES.

A PAIR OF ROSS'S LANDSCAPE LENSES.

A Water tight BATH in Mahogany Case.

A strong OAK PRINTING FRAME.

Two STEREOSCOPIC PLATE BOXES.

A folding CAMERA STAND.

The whole of the above fitted neatly and compactly into Pine Travelling Case with Lock and Key, Rs. 350, net